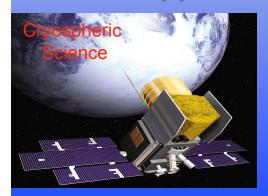
### Monitoring the Planet's Heartbeat:

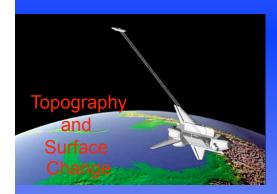
### Keeping track of the "solid" Earth

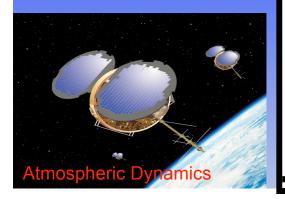
Presentation to ESS+20 Symposium June 22-24, 2009 Washington, DC

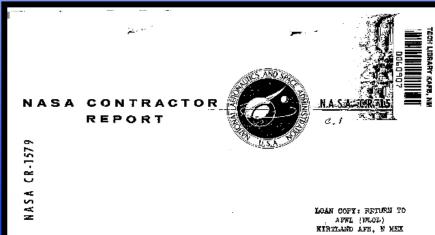
Jean-Bernard Minster + cast of 1,000's

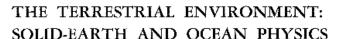
# The Williamstown Report (1970) Recommended the Development of Space Geodesy for Solid Earth and Ocean Physics Applications of Space Geodesy Have Blossomed

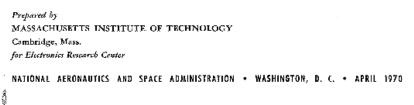


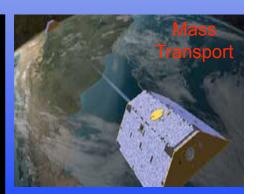


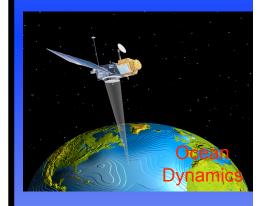


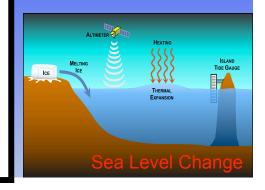








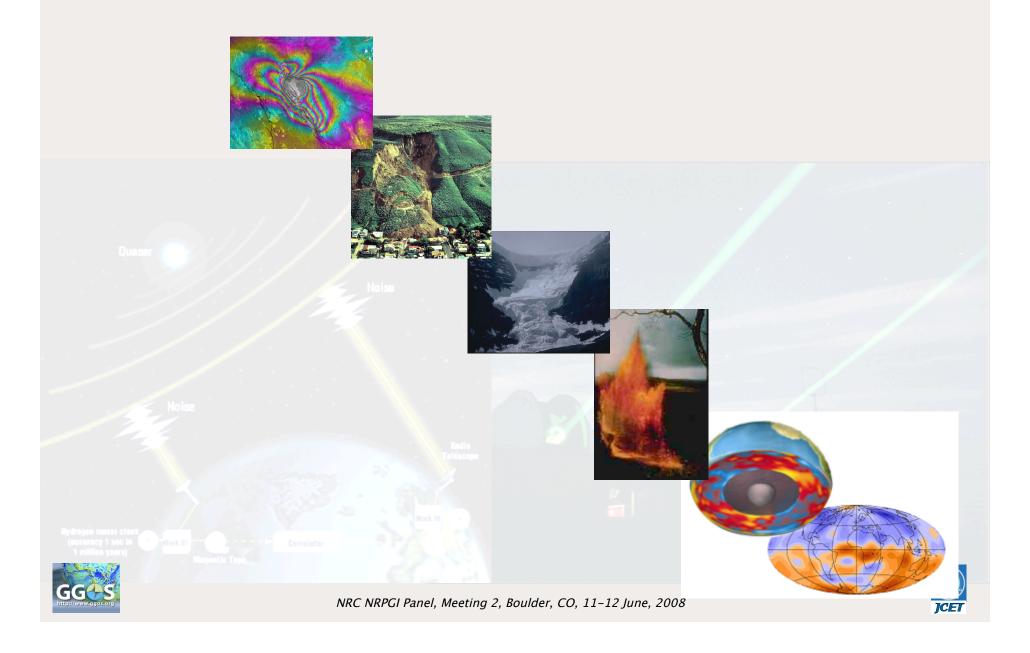


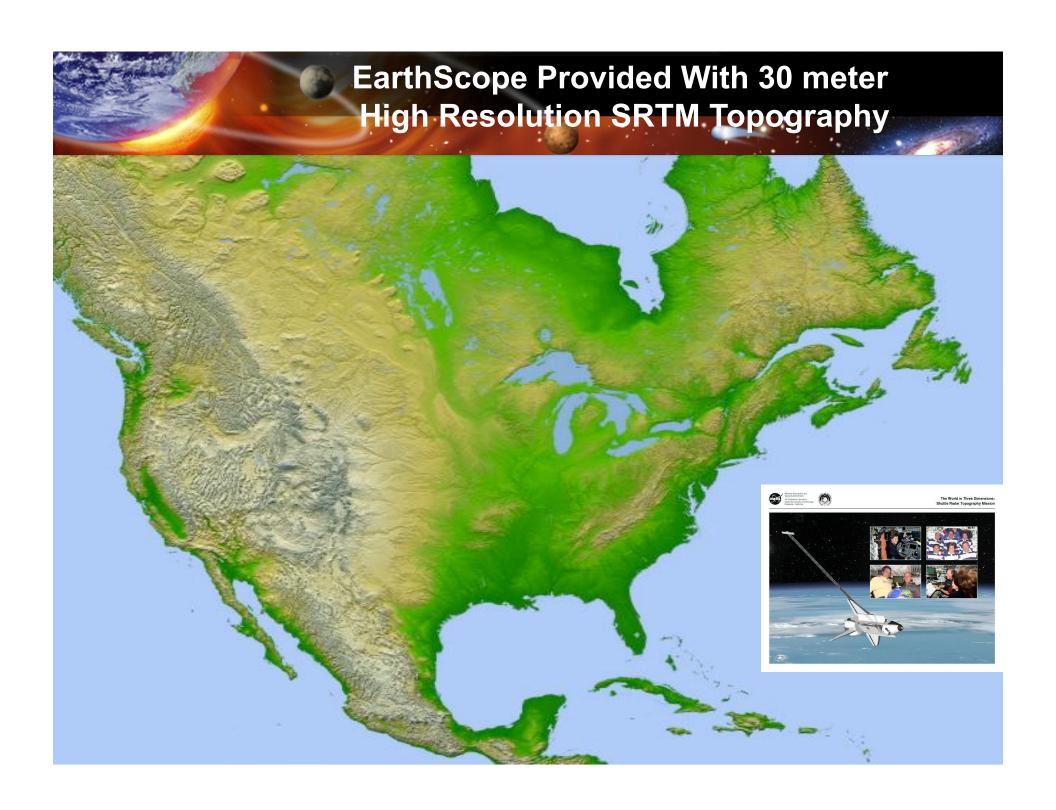




### Scientific Challenges







# Is Space Geodesy Ready for the Decadal Study Challenge on Sea level Change?



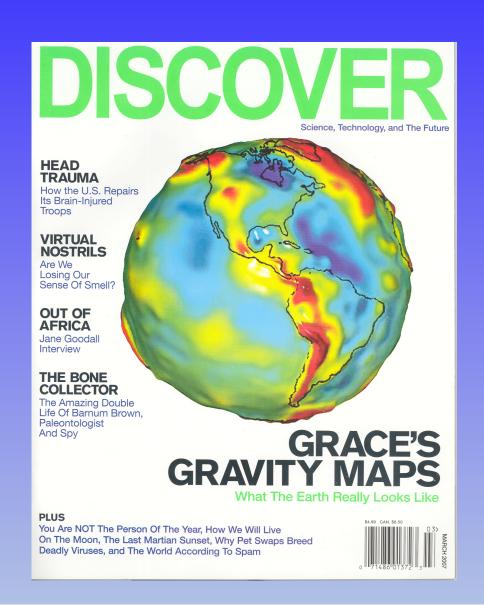
#### Our Reliance upon Geodetic Networks and Reference Frames

John LaBrecque
Lead, Earth Surface and Interior Focus Area
Science Mission Directorate
NASA

Chopo Ma, Byron Tapley, Erricos Pavlis, John Ries, Zuheir Altamimi, Michael Pearlman

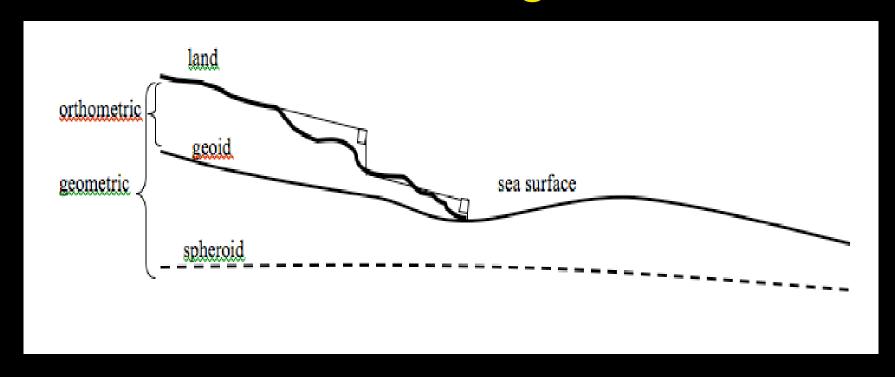
- 1. 1 ppb resolution equals 6.378137 mm at the Equator
- 2. Sea level is rising at about 3.3 mm/yr (0.52 ppb/yr)
- 3. Models of Sea Level Rise resolve 0.1 mm/yr (0.016 ppb/yr)
- 4. ITRF Accuracy at 95% Confidence is 6.4 mm (1 ppb) drifting at 3.2 mm/yr (0.5 ppb/yr)
- 5. ITRF Goal is 1 mm (0.2 ppb) accuracy with 0.1 mm/yr (0.02 ppb/yr) stability.

## Space Geodesy is a NASA Science that Cuts a Wide and Important Swath through the Scientific Landscape



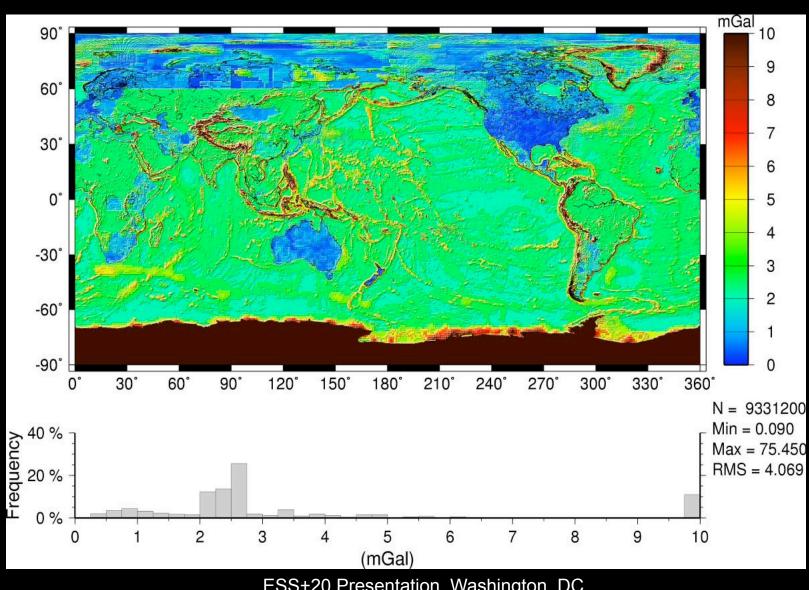


### Various heights!

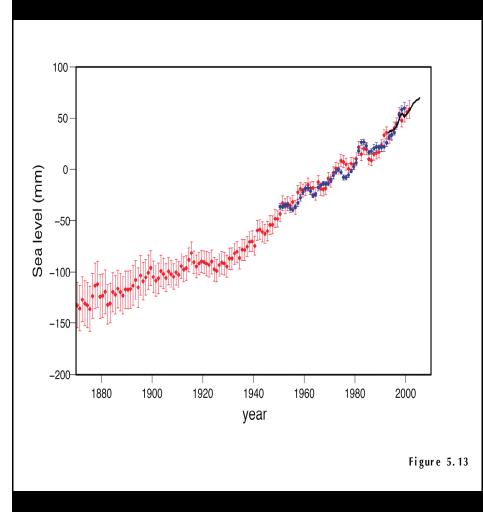


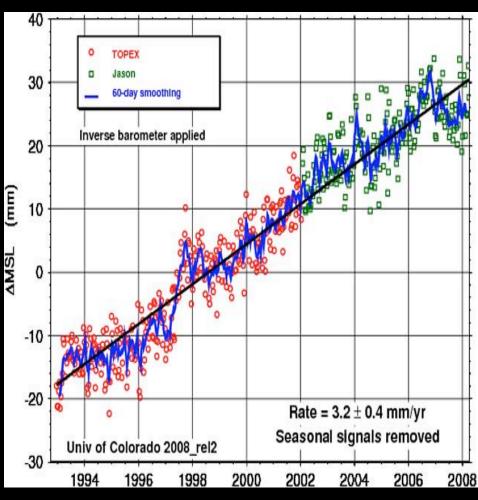
.... but the water knows!

### Gravity field errors



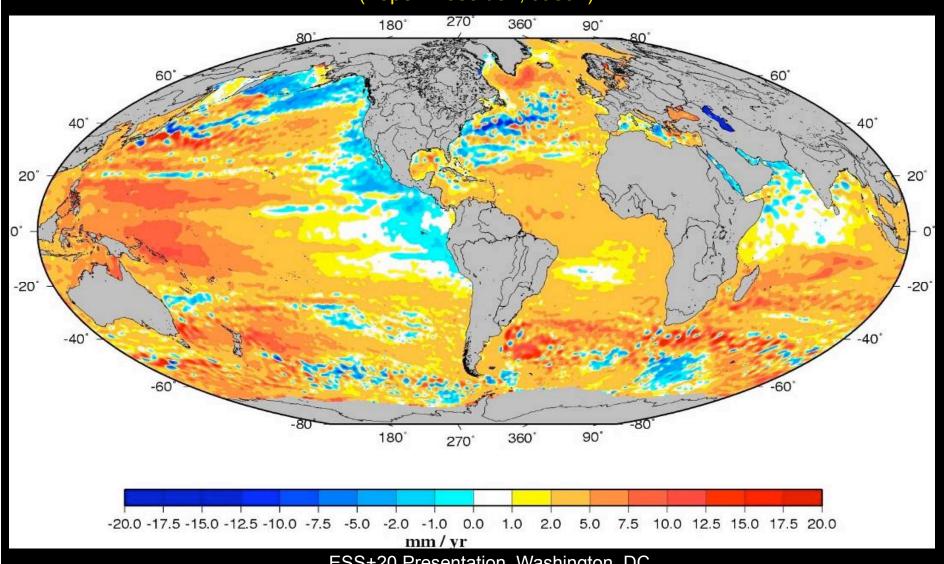
### Sea Level

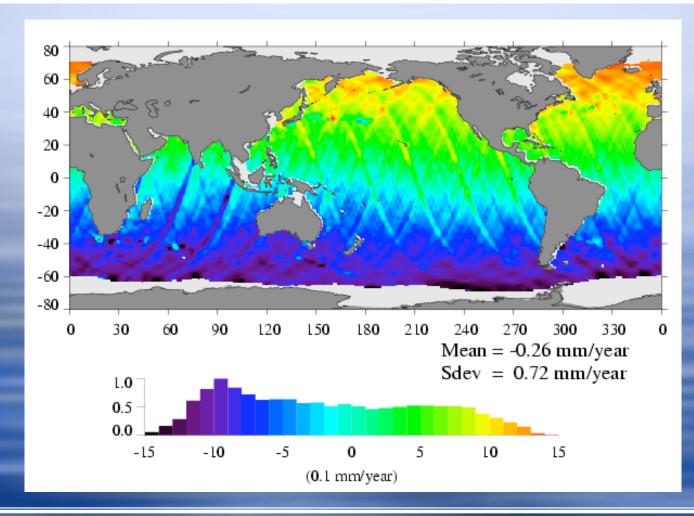




### Net sea level change

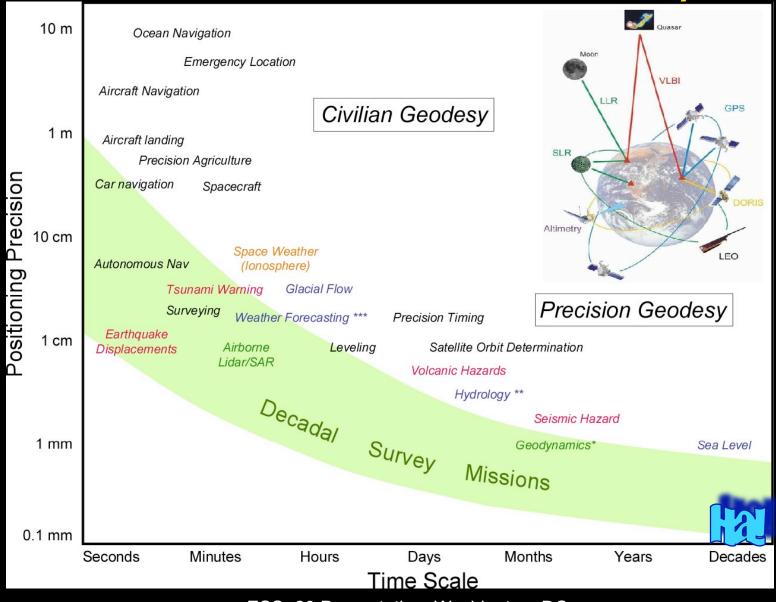
(Topex-Poseidon, Jason)





From Beckley et al. (2007), *GRL*, (Fig 2): Regional TOPEX (1993-2002) Sea Surface Height Trend differences from direct impact of the ITRF2005 (GGM02C) minus CSR95 (JGM3) orbit differences. The positive values in the northern hemisphere indicate a previous underestimation of MSL of up to 1.5 mm/yr in the North Atlantic. The striping in the orbit differences indicates the removal of orbit error through gravity model and other modelling improvements.

### Precise Global Geodesy

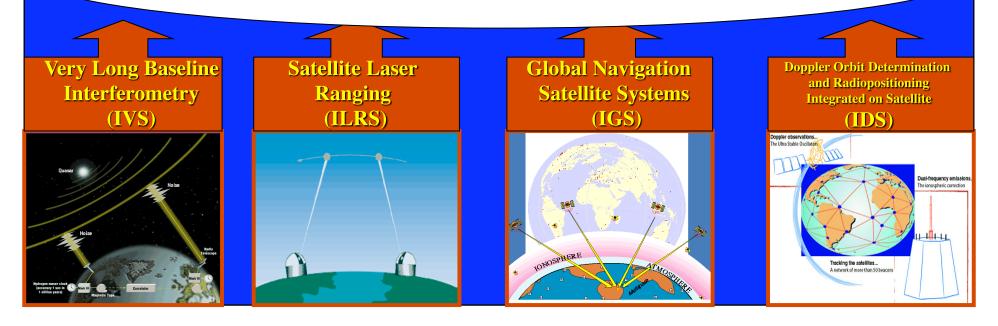


# The Global Geodetic Observing System (GGOS) Reference Frame Services and Products

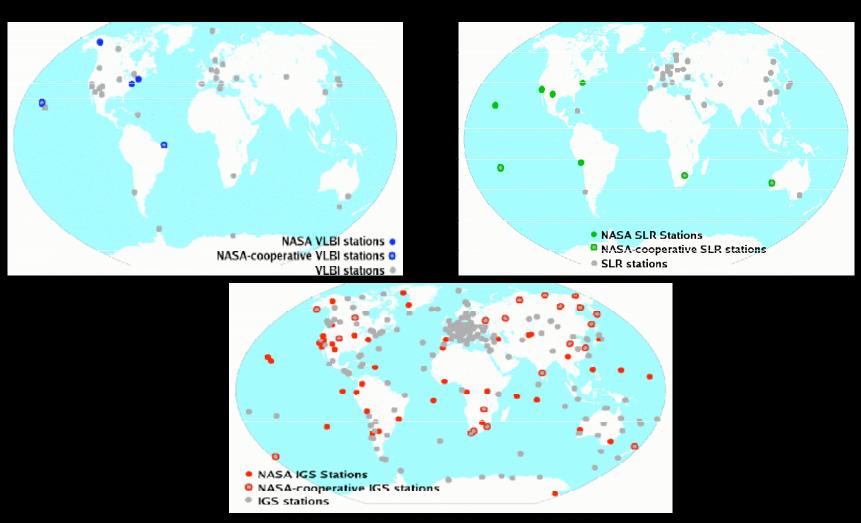
**International Terrestrial Reference Frame (ITRF)** 

**International Earth Rotation Service** (IERS)

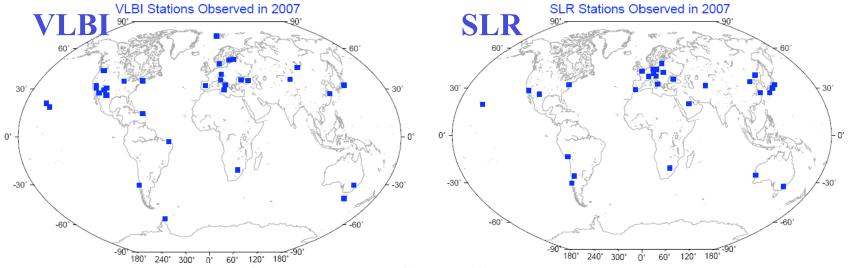
Precision GPS Orbits and Clocks, Earth Rotation Parameters, Station Positions



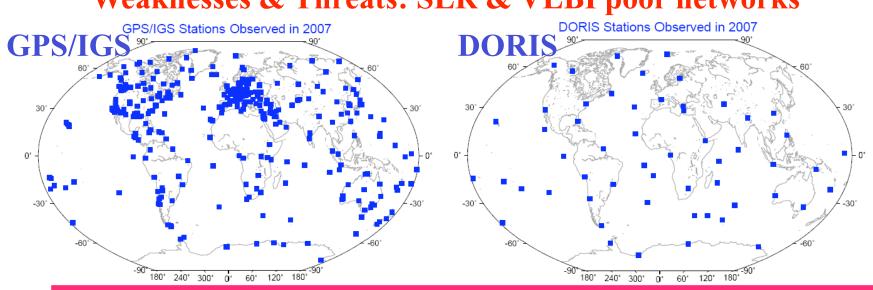
### Global networks, at risk



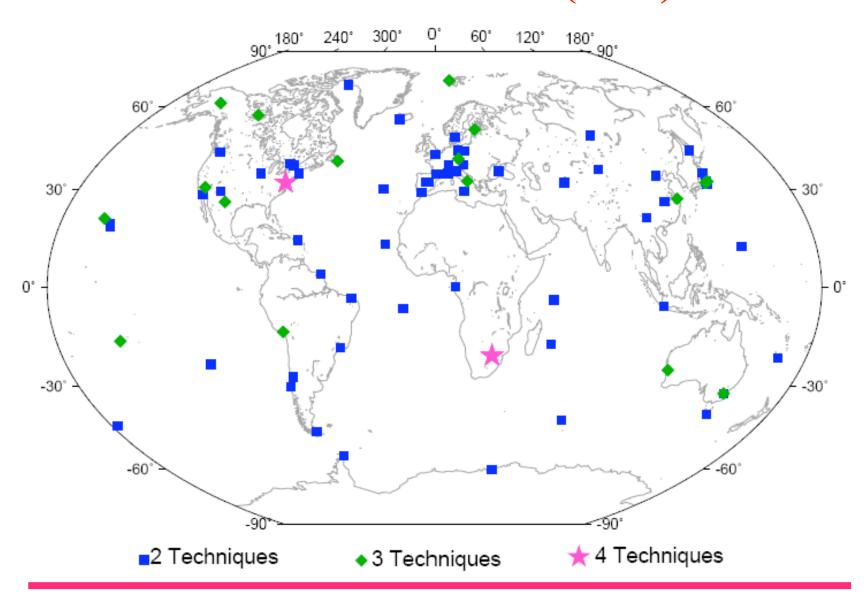
#### **Current networks: stations observed in 2007**



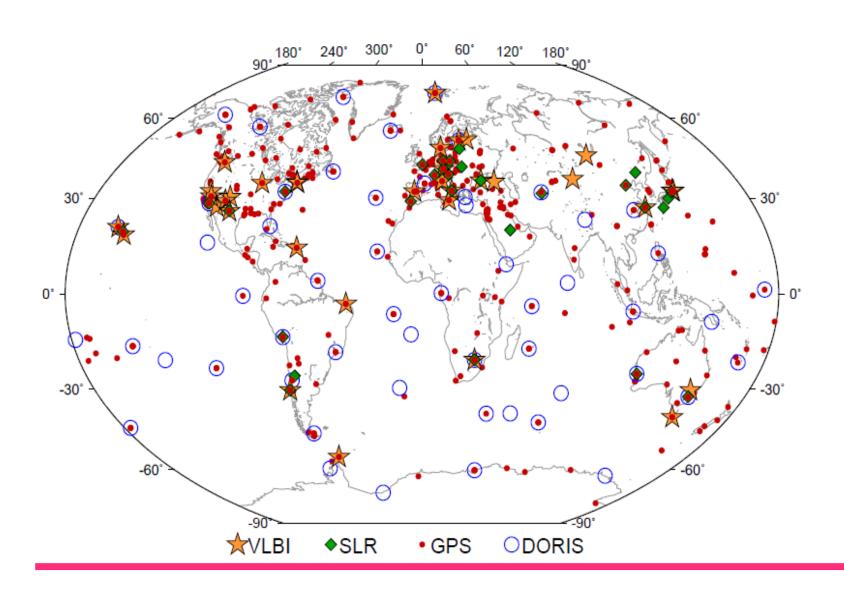
Weaknesses & Threats: SLR & VLBI poor networks



#### **Current Co-locations (2007)**

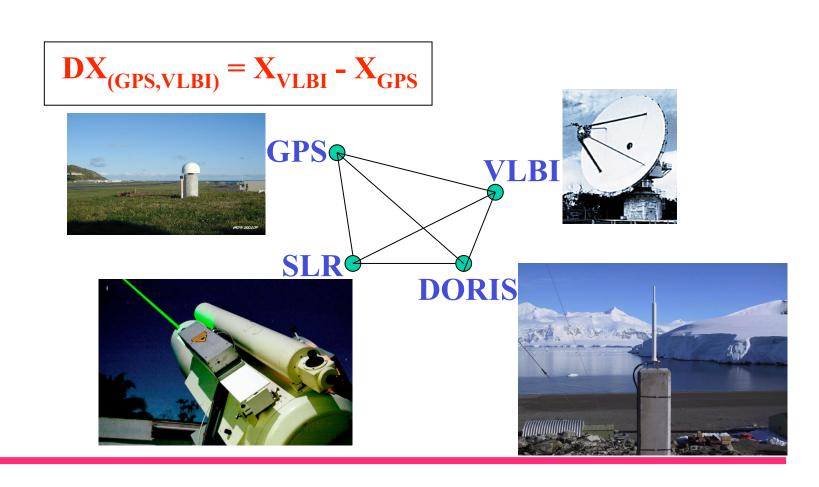


#### **Current ITRF Network**

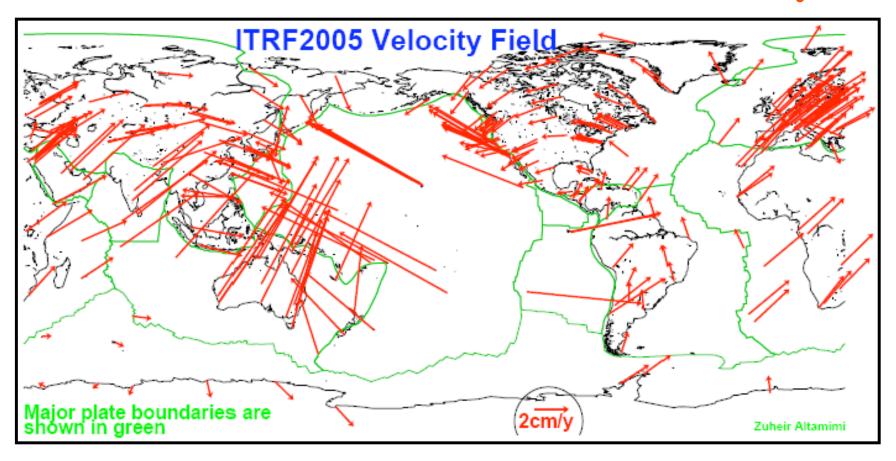


#### **Co-location Site**

- Site where two or more space geodesy close instruments (hundred meters) are operating
- Surveyed in three dimensions, using classical or GPS geodesy
- Differential coordinates (DX, DY, DZ) are available



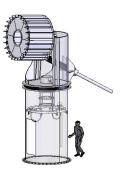
#### ITRF2005 Site Velocities with $\sigma < 3$ mm/y





#### Patriot 12-m VLBI Antenna









#### NASA Next Generation SLR System





NASA's Next Generation SLR (NGSLR), GGAO, Greenbelt, MD

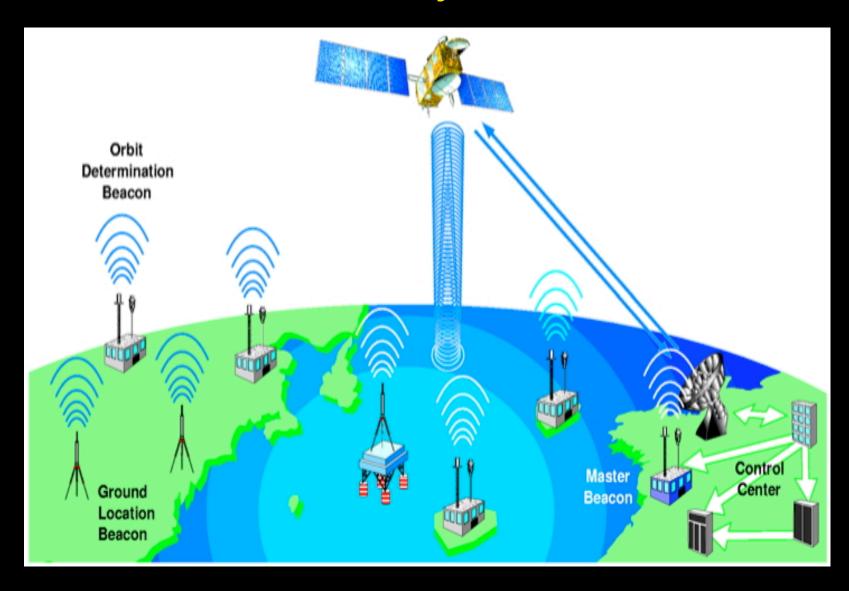




### Geodetic satellites



### DORIS system



#### **Strengths:**

**Contribution of Geodetic Techniques to the ITRF** 

Mix of techniques is fundamental to realize a frame that is stable in origin, scale, and with sufficient coverage

Fron	n:	
Ries	et	al.

., 2005, (Modified)

Technique Signal Source Obs. Type	VLBI Microwave Quasars Time difference	SLR Optical Satellite Two-way absolute range	GPS Microwave Satellites Range change	DORIS
Celestial Frame & UT1	Yes	No	No	No
Polar Motion	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Scale	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geocenter ITRF Origin	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic Density	No	No	Yes	Yes
Real-time & ITRF access	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Decadal Stability	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

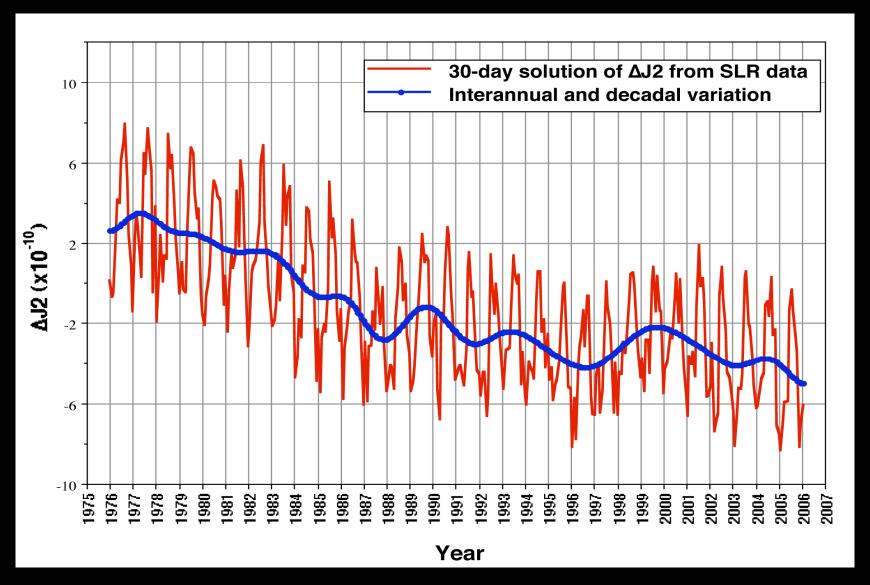
**ITRF** Orientation time evolution

Yes

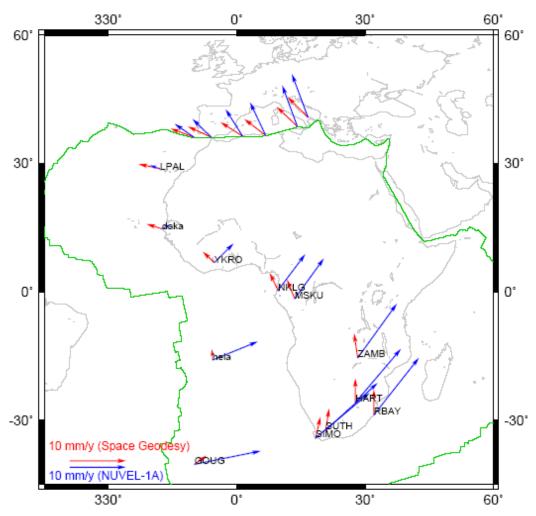
Yes

Yes

#### Oblateness of the Earth from SRL

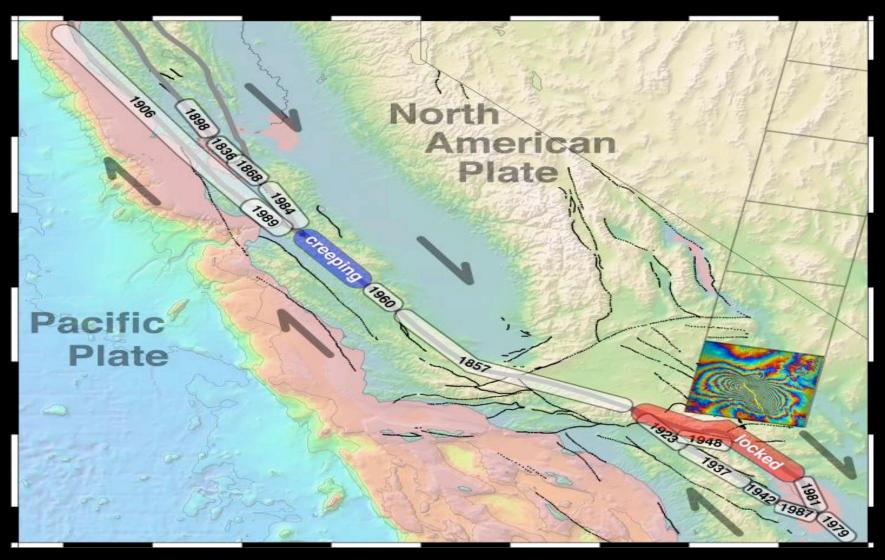


#### Mouvement AFRC (NUBI) – EURA

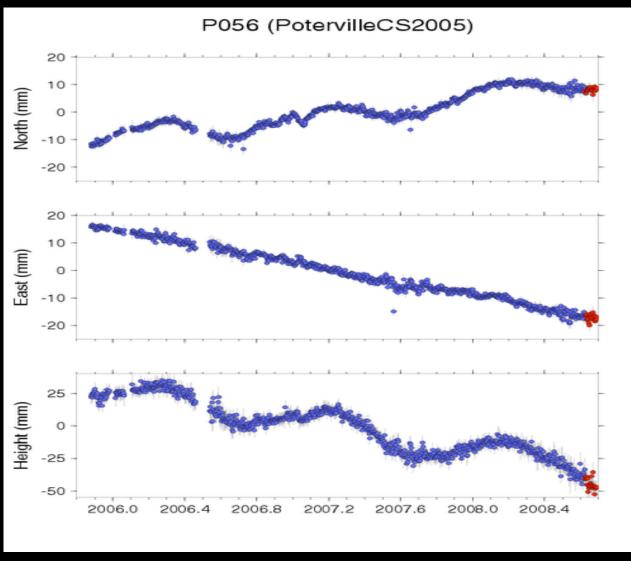


Nubia-Eurasia velocity ~50% slower than NUVEL1-A prediction

### California seismic hazard



### GPS vertical ... Pumping!





### International Laser Ranging Service Land Subsidence at Lost Hills





Ground subsidence in the Belridge and Lost Hills oil fields, west-northwest of Bakersfield, California, based upon the 18 year difference between USGS and SRTM DEMs. The image morphs between the two DEMs (with great vertical exaggeration) and uses a Landsat image overlay.







### **GPS Science in Support of Earthquake Research The Southern California Integrated GPS Network (SCIGN)**

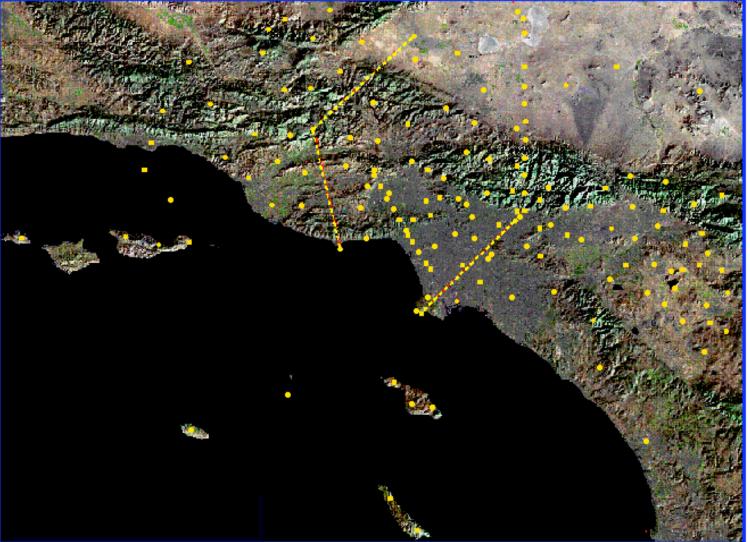














#### Geodetic Imaging Science and Technology For Tectonics and Hydrology (GPS plus InSAR)

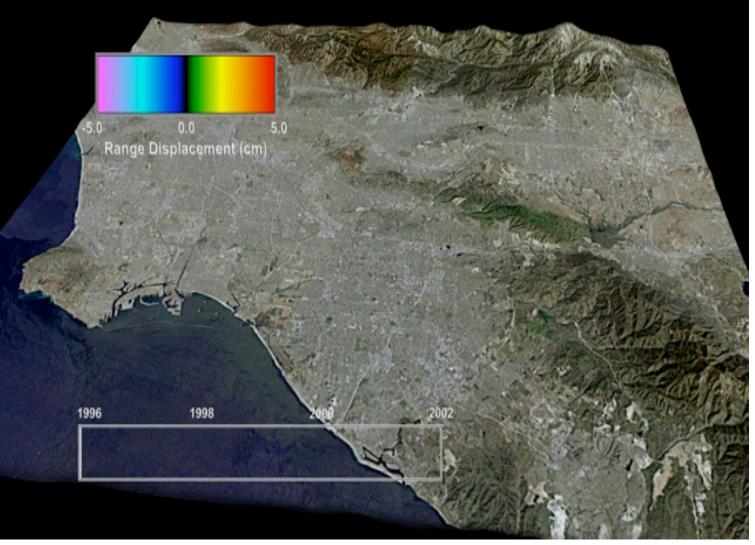




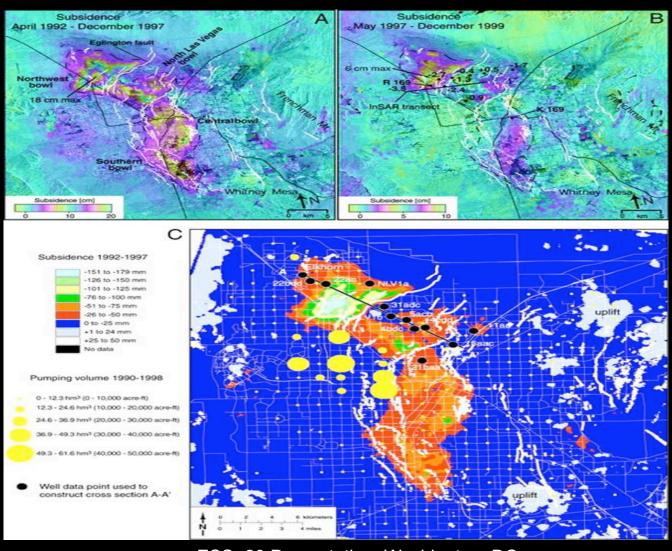






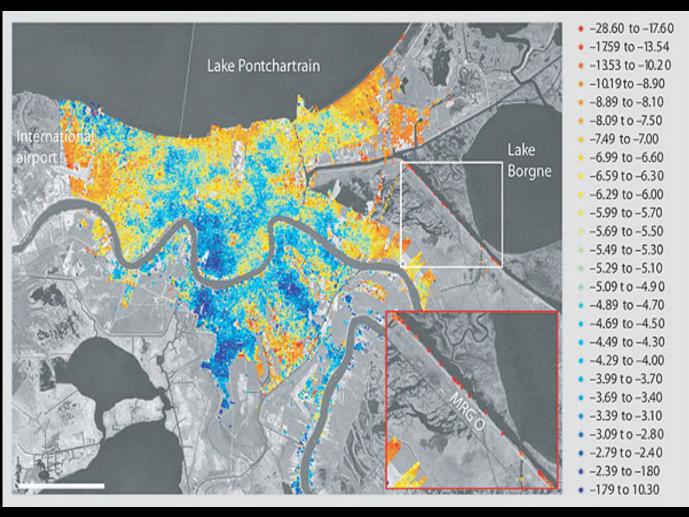


### Water table, Las Vegas



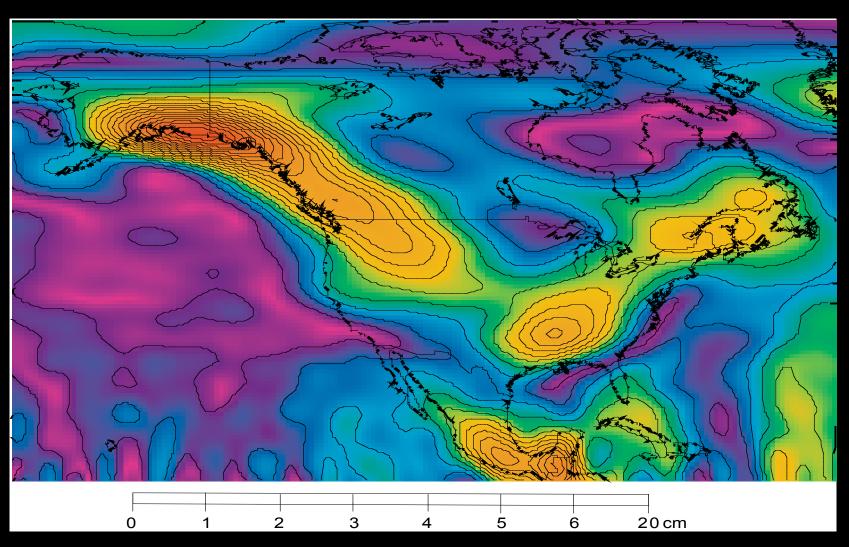
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### Subsidence, New Orleans



### Stored water annual cycle

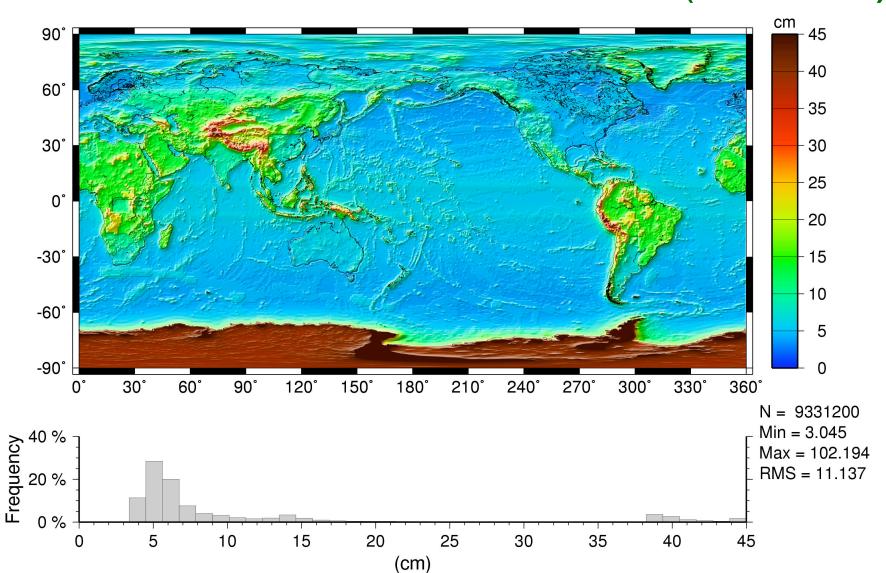
(Grace, 04/02 to 06/08)





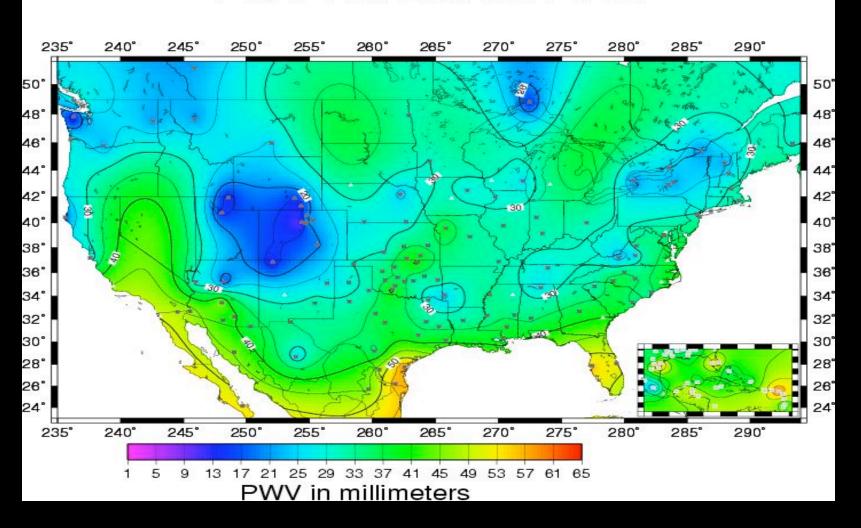
▶ 5′×5′ N Commission Error: EGM08

#### (Nmax=2159)

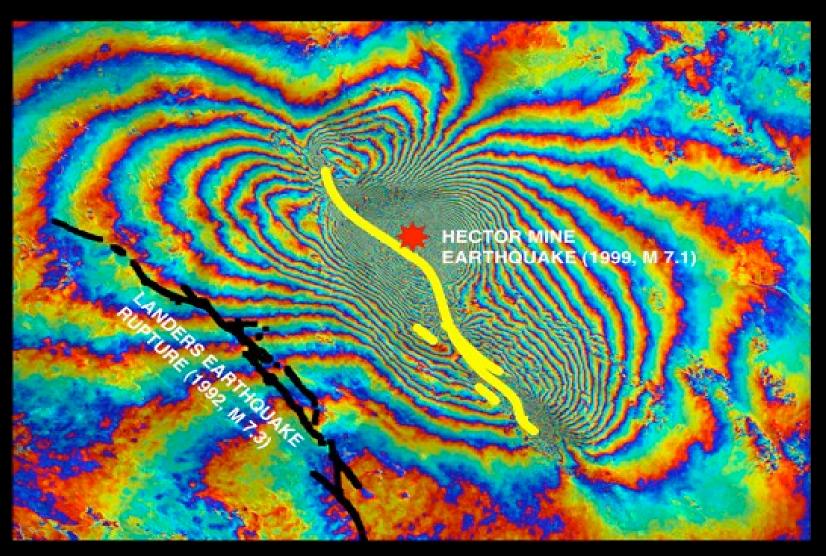


### PVW from GPS ... A freebee?

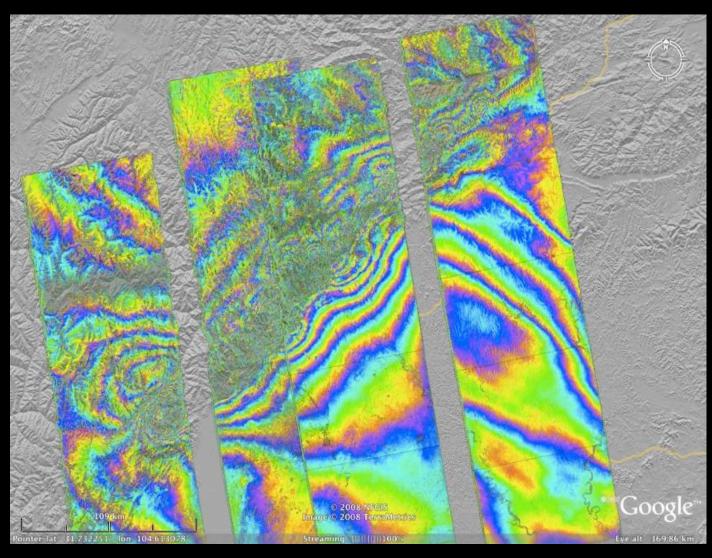
#### PWV 19h-20h 08/14/08



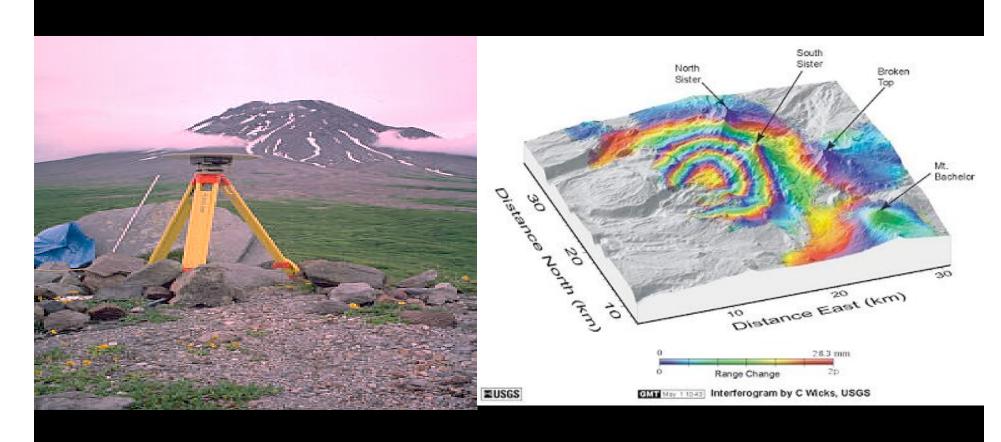
### Hector Mine, 1999



### ALOS- Wenchuan 05-12-2008



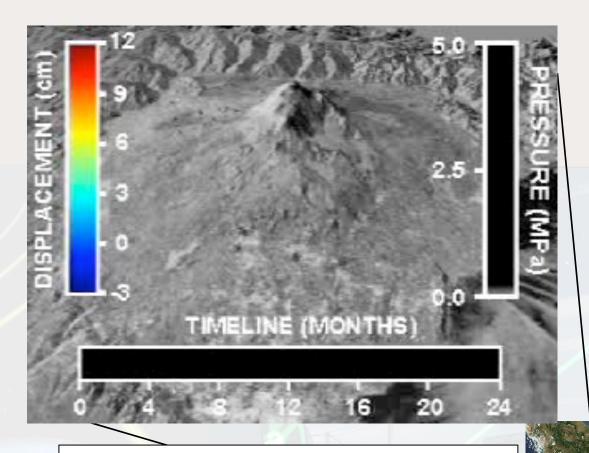
#### Volcanic Hazards





#### Inflation of Mt. Etna, Italy

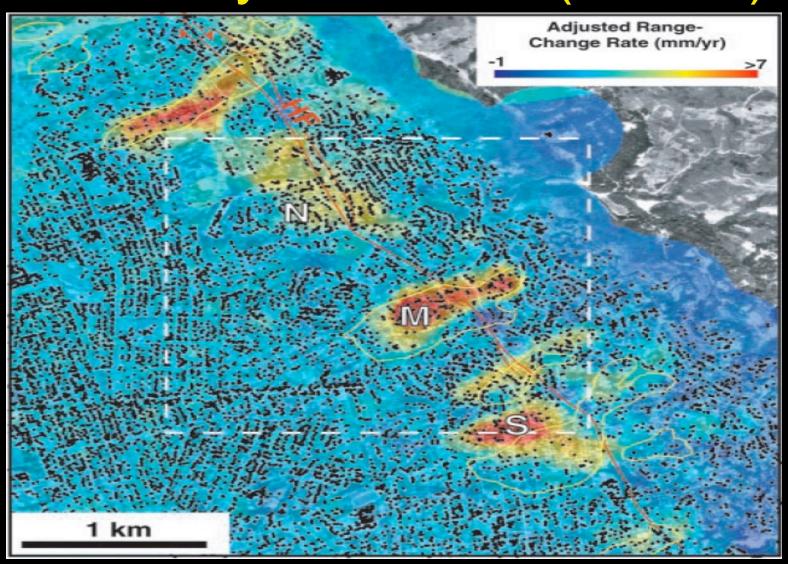


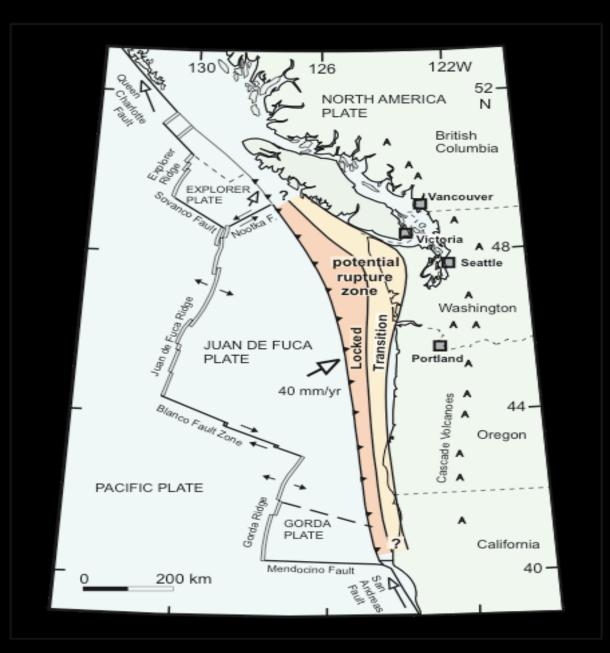


InSAR observations of pre-eruptive deformation from 1993-1995 with inferred pressure increase. The volcano erupted in the summer of 1995.

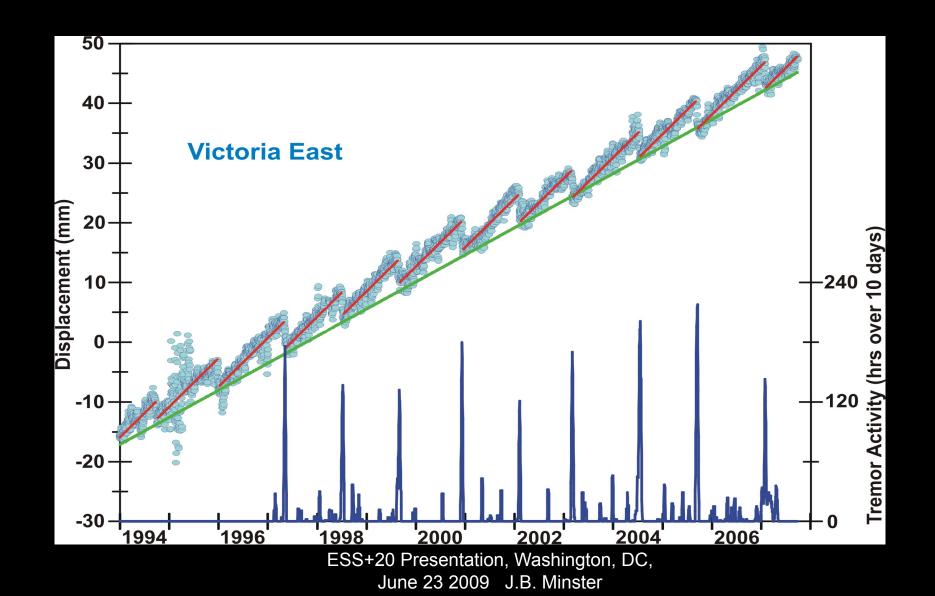


# Berkeley landslides ('92-'01)

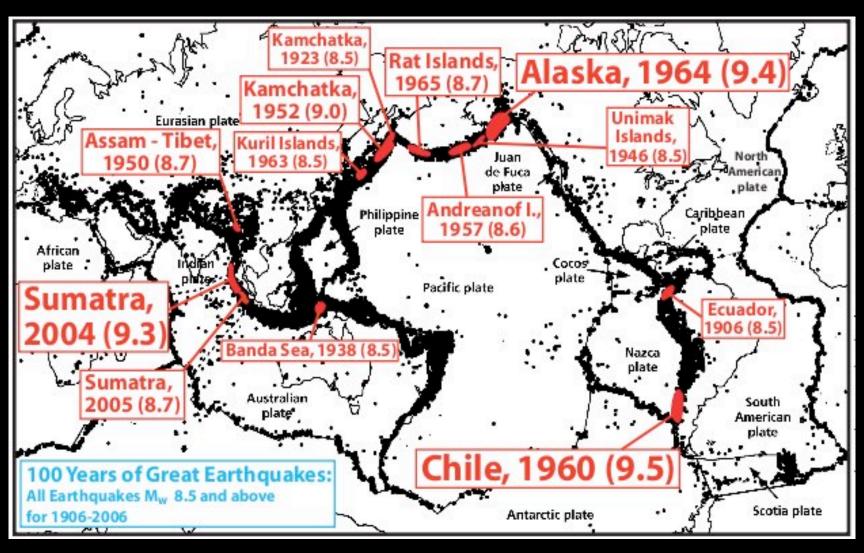




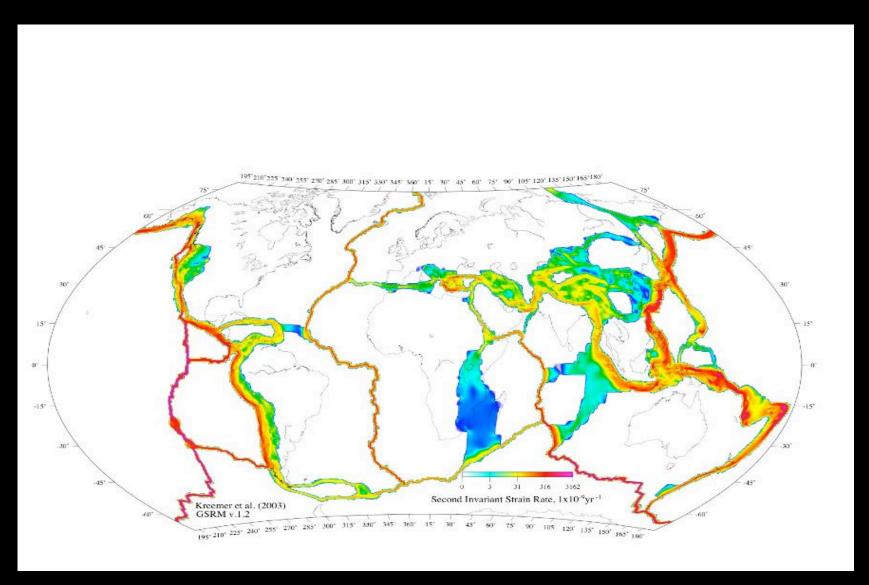
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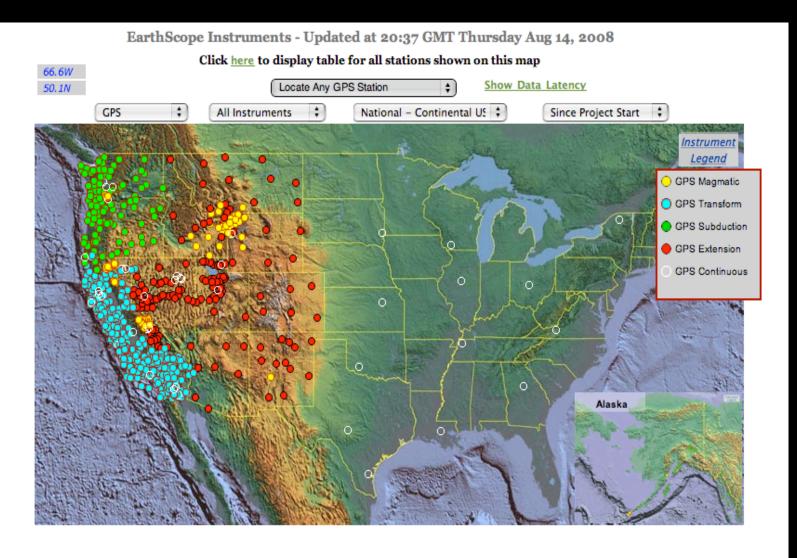
### 100 years of great earthquakes



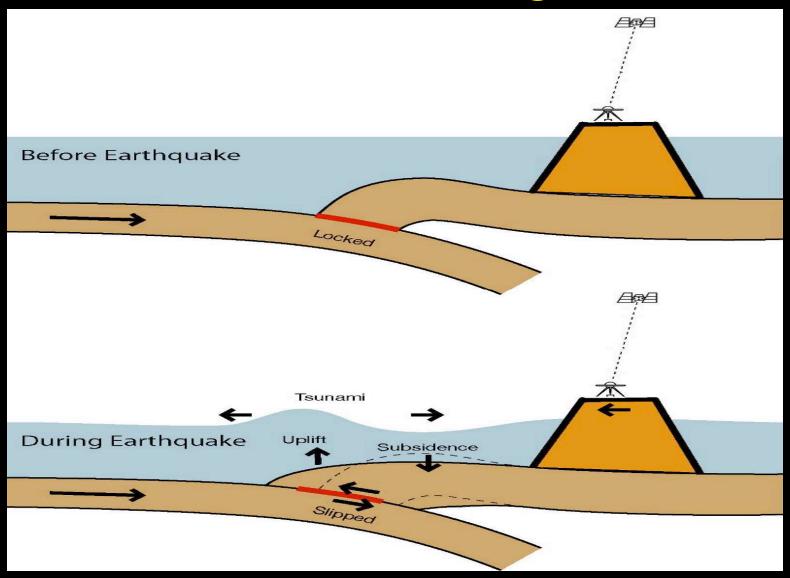
#### 2nd invariant strain tensor



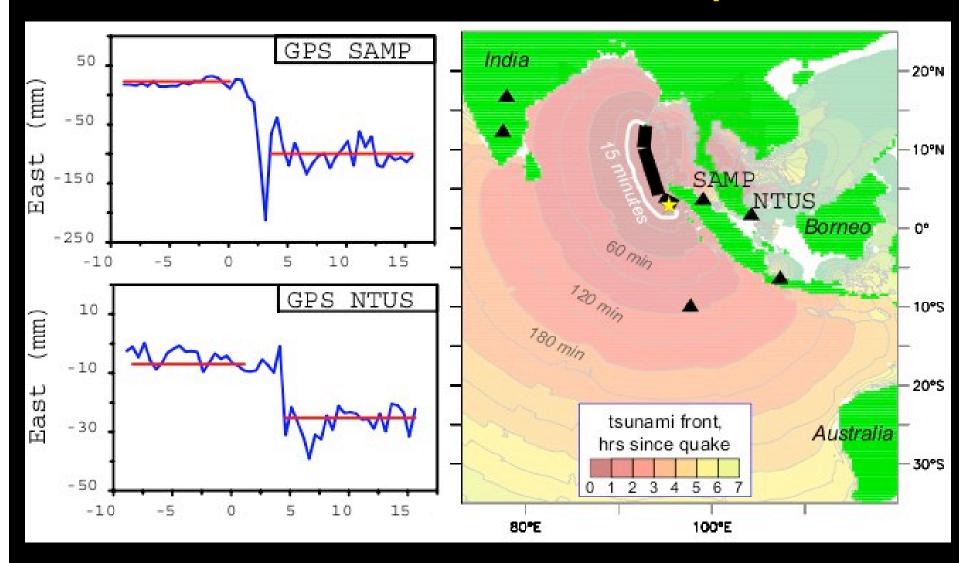
#### PBO-Continuous GPS



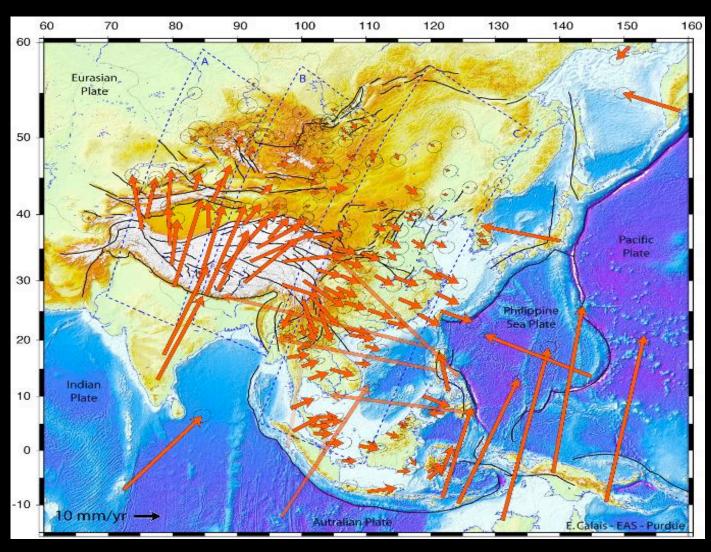
# GPS and tsunami genesis



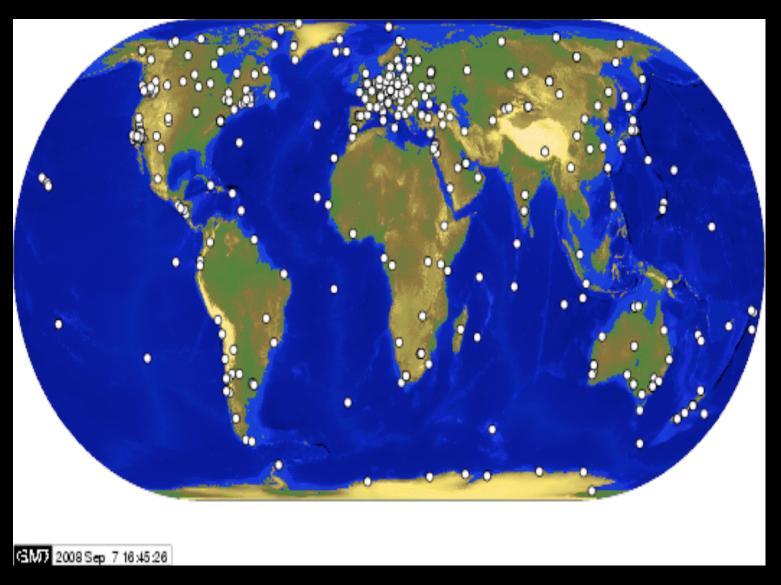
### Mw 9.2 Sumatra earthquake



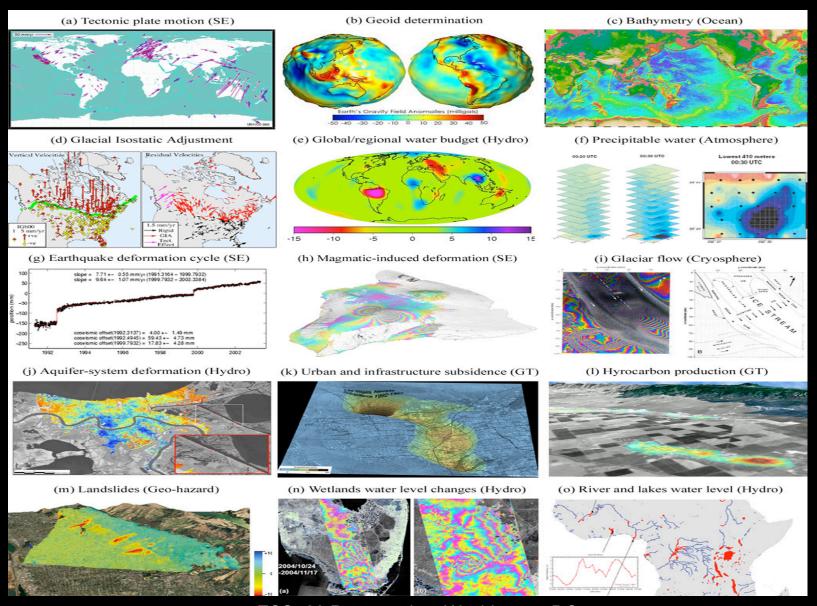
### Plate motion and deformation, GPS



### IGS: 360 sites



#### Space geodesy and Earth Science applications



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